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THE DECLARATION OF THE ARMIE

U N D E R

His Excellency Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX,

As it was

Lately presented at Saffron-Walden in Essex, unto
Major-Generall *Skippin*, } Commissary-General *Iretan*,
Lieutenant-General *Cromwell*, } And Colonell *Fleetwood*,

Members of the House of Commons, and Commissioners there
for the Parliament, by

Colonell *Whaley*,
Colonell *Rich*,
Colonell *Hammond*,
Colonell *Lambert*,

Colonell *Okey*,
Colonell *Hewson*,
And
Major *Disborow*,

With the names of two hundred thirty and more
Commission-Officers annexed.

Which Declaration is to manifest and set forth to them, they
being Members of Parliament, and of the Army, the Armies reall love
and diligent care to discharge that duty for which they were raised,
as will manifestly appeare in time to all that wish well
to Mercy, Peace, and Justice.

The time is coming when God will execute justice and judgment on the earth.

Printed by the appointment of the Officers, whose names are
hereunto subscribed. 1 6 4 7.

THE
DECLARATION

OF THE

AMERICAN PEOPLE

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED

IN ORDER to present the united voice of the people of the United States in their own defence

do hereby declare that the United States are entitled to the same rights and liberties as the other free and independent States of the world

that the rights of the people are the rights of the States and that the rights of the States are the rights of the people

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To the honourable, Major Generall *Skippon*, Field-Marshal for Ireland, Lievtenant-Generall *Cromwell*, Commissary-Generall *Ireton*, and Colonell *Fleetwood*:

The Officers of the Army now convened at Walden, whose names are subscribed, humbly shew,

That whereas according to the direction received from you, the two Votes of the honourable House concerning Indemnity and Arrears, have been faithfully communicated to the Souldiery under our respective Commands; and thereupon there have been returnes made from the severall Regiments, of the grievances that yet stick upon them; out of which there hath been drawn up by the Officers, and consent of private Souldiers (for more brevity) a Summary of all such heads, wherein the returns from all did agree: All which have been presented, and shewed unto you; by which it doth appeare, that in the Army there are sundry discontents, which we are sorry to see. Now for the clearer discovery (according to our best observations) of the originall grounds, together with the rise and growth of these discontents, and the occasions that have happened to increase the same; as also of our owne and other Officers proceedings, in relation thereunto: We do here humbly tender this faithfull and true accompt, as followeth.

That we have long found our Souldiers and inferiour Officers (as we have also been our selves) generally much troubled, That since the Kingdome was (through the goodnesse of God) cleared, and free for the Parliament to raise money in, the Army should yet not be supplied with pay to enable them to discharge Quarters, but compelled to be burthensome to friends, beholden to enemies, and oppressive to all, for their necessary subsistence, which, in the way of Free-Quarter (besides the unequall burthen to those parts where the Army hath been occasioned to lie) hath put the Kingdome to almost double the charge, (damage or debt) that it would have been, if moneys had been timely raised to enable the Souldiers to pay Quarters. And the considerations of this to the Souldiery hath been the more grievous, in regard of

(2)
the advantage which the envy and malignity of many against this Army hath thereby had to bring the souldiers under scorn, contempt and odium with the Countrey, and to render the reproaches and calumnies cast upon the Army the better accepted with the people.

We have found them also verie sensible (both from their owne reason and the experience of others) how tedious, chargeable, difficult and uncertaine it is for Souldiers after disbanding to get their particular accompts audited, and Debenters for Arreares, and much more to get the money, and therefore having not out of their small wages got money enough before hand to maintaine them in prosecution of that businesse, nor the sum of their Arrears so considerable as to countervail the expence of time and money in their necessary attendance at London or elsewhere about it, every man for himselfe; they have been apt to account for as good as lost whatever part of their Arrears they should not (before disbanding) either receive or get debenters for, and a certaine appointment where and how to have the same.

That the many examples before our eyes of bitter and rigorous prosecutions at Law against Souldiers for things done in the War have occasioned us and them with some amazement and anxiety to fore-thinke if the Parliament sitting, and the Army yet standing such things were dared and done, what measure we were like afterwards to find in case (sufficient provision being not made before-hand for indemnity in such things) we should be left to the sence of a Countrey-Jury or Judge at Law concerning the exigence of war and duty of a Souldier, especially considering how many of those under whose verdicts it were like to fall are either Malignants or Newters, and the latter (though in other things indifferent, yet in the matter of the war disaffecting the Parliaments proceedings) doe distaste none so much as Souldiers looking upon them as their immediate disturbers, and the same consideration makes the Souldiers also feare that upon all future occasions of pressing they shall bee most aimed at by disaffected or maligning Neighbours, if that businesse be left to their discretion. We have found them also sensible of the neglect appearing in most Countreyes towards maim'd Souldiers and the wives and children of men slaine in the warre.

We have also found in the apprehensions of many some dissatisfaction in relation to those publike ends, for which principally both in the
Parlia-

(5)
Parliaments invitations, and their owne intentions, they were induced to ingage in this warre.

In all these respects premised, wee have found the Souldiery very earnest to have their grievances and desires in these things represented to the Parliament by way of humble Petition, and (as there is right and reason enough in the things themselves, so) we know nothing that might absolutely debarre us, or render it unlawfull for them or us to have used that liberty of petitioning which belongs to us in common with all other members of the Common-wealth: But yet considering how subject to ill resentment or misconstruction a Petition from an Army might be, and with what jealousie all our actions and proceedings in this Army have by many been looked upon, and how watchfull and ready many have been to make misrepresentations and raise misapprehensions of the same. We did apply our selves to dissuade from petitioning at all, or at least to put it off as long as we could, in expectation of what the Parliament of themselves would doe in those things that might prevent the need of petitioning. Thus we delayed so long, till at last the Souldiers grew jealous of their Officers, and began to conceive, that the Superiour Officers (their Arreares being more considerable, and more worth their expence of time, and money in attendance for them, and they better able to prosecute the same for themselves, as also to save themselves from molestation or pressing, after disbanding) did neglect thir Souldiers concernments and mind only their own, in somuch as having been long put off in their desires of petitioning, the Souldiers of divers Regiments sent some of themselves at the first conveneing of Officers at Walden, to know whether the Officers (having long understood the common grievances before) would effectually fall upon some Petition in their behalves, and to let them know, that otherwise they must speedily fall upon something by themselves to make knowne their grievances and desires while they had time.

Hereupon to prevent the Souldiers acting of themselves in any irregular way, or intermedling with any thing which might breed offence or inconvenience, finding there had been many draughts of Petitions carried about in the Army which did extend to things of divers natures, and some beyond the proper concernments of Souldiers; the Officers then convened took one draught which they found least obnoxious that way,

(4)
and leaving out or altering such passages as they thought might (for matter or expressions) prove distastfull or inconvenient, they brought it to the forme of a Petition, whereof a copie is hereunto annexed, (not touching upon any thing but the due and necessary concernments of Souldiers) and this they directed to the Generall, so as, if any thing unfit had escaped their consideration, it might through his hand receive a further examen and correction, ere it should come to the Parliament. And thus to concurre with the Souldiers in such a Petition, we were induced the rather, because (there being ill-affected spirits in all places, ready to stirre up discontents in the Army against the Parliament) we doubted, that if we did not thus give some vent to their just grievances and desires, in those things which generally concerne the Souldiery, such spirits might (upon the Souldiers generall discontents therein, and the Officers declining them) have a great advantage to ingage the Souldiers, by those things, in an implication of other matters: And we knew no better way to prevent such discontents from being blowne up into any mutinous distemper, as by giving timely vent to their common and just desires in a regular way, and thereby to keep them within the bounds of due order and relation to their Officers in all they should do; and we are confident that what was (chiefly to this end) then agreed on by the Officers in the businesse of the Petition, if it had been permitted to go on, and not found such an absolute check and restraint as it did, would have proved answerably effectuell to have prevented all further inconveniences, and (with a reasonable answer from the Parliament) would have rendred the Souldiers easily satisfiable with what the Parliament would do in the things petitioned, and would have inabled the Officers the better to keep them in all due order.

Having upon these grounds agreed upon the said Petition, most of the Officers then at Walden took a copie thereof to their quarters to let the souldiers understand what was agreed upon for their better satisfaction, intending after they had done that, to have presented it to the General, but before that could be done, some that were then at Walden (whom whoever they be, we can judge by the carriage and sequele of the businesse, to be no better then malicious Incendiaries indeavouring to beget mis-understanding betwixt the Parliament and their Army) having surreptitiously got a copie of the Petition intended, did *unseasonably* preposse the Parliament therewith, and that (as we cannot but imagine by the effect) with such misrepresentations of our intentions and proceedings

ceedings therein, as to delude the Parliament into high suspicions of some dangerous designe in it, insomuch as the honourable House of Commons was induced first to send order to the Generall for suppressing the Petition, and to summon divers eminent Officers of the Army to appeare at their Bar about it, and after that a Declaration in the name of both Houses against all that should proceed therein, was sent downe, with order to the Generall for the publishing of it through the Army, of which Declaration here is also a copie annexed.

The said Declaration censuring the Petition as *dangerous*, tending to put the Army into distemper and mutiny, to obstruct the reliefe of Ireland, and to put conditions upon the Parliament, and declaring the Petitioners if they should proceed therein no lesse then enemies to the State and disturbers of the publike peace; we confesse, both we and our souldiers could not but look upon it with great trouble and amazement, we could not apprehend or imagine wherein the Petition tended to put the Army into mutiny or distemper (being by us intended and conceived as the surest way to prevent the same for the reasons before expressed) nor wherein it tended to obstruct the reliefe of Ireland, being rather the way, as we conceived, of gaining that just satisfaction to the souldiery which might incourage both this Army *more unanimously*, and all other souldiers more cheerfully to ingage in any future service for the Parliament, when they should find a due consideration in the Parliament as farre as they were able, for services past; nor wherein it tended to put conditions upon the Parliament, when as the things it desired were such as the Parliament had long since voluntarily (without any bodies capitulation) promised and offered to all that should engage in their service or else declared to be a generall right, neither could we understand why our desiring of things (though not due, if yet they were but reasonable, and offered by way of humble Petition, with submission and reference of it to the Parliament, as we professe our desires were) should be apprehended as a putting of conditions upon the Parliament, more then all other Petitions have been, from Counties, from Corporations, and especially from the City of London, being a Body more numerous, more closely compacted, more neere to the Parliament, and more plentifully furnished with money, and all things else to back and carry on their desires, then the Army is: neither could we bethink our selves of any passage in the Petition that might be any ground of offence, except that clause concerning the Royall Assent,

Assent ; for which we clearly professe, that the assurance we desired for indemnity, was an Ordinance of Parliament, and our intention in that clause was but this, That what Ordinance should be past for indemnity, might be proposed amongst those other things, to which the Parliament would of themselves desire the Royall Assent ; and that being denied, we should and shall acquiesce in the authority of Parliament for that, as we suppose the Parliament also will for those other things. And wee could not see, how that clause (weighed as it stands) can reasonably be understood to import any more.

Neverthelesse we have that honourable esteem of the wisdome and gravity, and that regard to the authority of the Parliament, as that though we (looking only upon the Petition censured, and upon our own clear intentions in it) cannot see the ground of suppressing the Petition, or passing such a censure upon it, yet we are induced to believe, that the Parliament either had such misrepresentations of our carriage about it, and suggestions of dangerous designs therein as (if true) might justly raise them into an high resentment thereof, and jealousies thereupon, or els were some other way abused or surprized in the proposall or passing of such a Declaration against it : But since the Parliament hath not, either in the Order for suppressing it, or in the Declaration, exprest any particular ground of their distast and censure, either from any passage in the Petition it selfe, or from their informations concerning the carriage of it ; we find, that both common Souldiers, and others that look singly upon the said Order and Declaration, as they stand directed against the Petition it self, the matter whereof they account to be undeniably just and due, are carried away with this apprehension, that in the one they are denied and debarred the common libertie of petitioning, and in the other are judged *no better then traitors*, for but going about to desire what they conceive their due, and dearly earned ; and are apt to include themselves in a *bondage below, or equal to the worst of slaves*, if in any case whatsoever they have no way left or allowed to represent to their Officers, and by them to their Generall, their grievances and desires in what concerns them meerly as Souldiers, though it be at a seasonable time ; when there is no present action to impede or disturb thereby, and though in a regular, quiet and submissive way, as this in their conceptions and intentions was : These last particulars (ere we passe them over) we cannot but denote, as being, to our best observations, the maine root and bottome of what later discontents, or unusuall proceedings have since appeared amongst the Souldiers ; to give accompt whereof, we shall in discharge of our duties, clearly proceed as followeth.

The Souldiers (as is premised) finding, or at least conceiving themselves debarred from the usuall and regular wayes of making known their grievances and desires, and finding the Officers generally discouraged from acting or meddling any further for them in that way, have fallen into other wayes of correspondence and agreement amongst themselves, for promoting, as they conceive, their just and necessary desires, and for their vindication in what they had formerly done, as they thought, upon just grounds ; and have to that purpose appointed, or chosen, out of themselves, a certaine number for every Regiment, or Troope and Company, to agitate for those ends, in behalf of them all.

And

And thus in pursuance of those grounds (which they thought just & necessary) many things have been proposed amongst them, written and done, which to others may appeare irregular: and particularly we find, there was indeed such a letter (as the Parliament has had notice of) sent to the Generall, Major General, and Lieu. Generall, from the Soldiers of eight Regiments of Horse; but we cannot find, that that, or ought else has been done by those their agents which hath not been with the consent or allowance, or approbation of the generality of the Soldiers. And we find it hath been also agreed and resolved amongst them, to send up to the Parliament by their said Agents, all the heads of the former Petition already; one y in forme (directing the same immediately to the Parliament) and wee perceive there have not wanted some in all quarters (upon their dissatisfaction in those things) ready to engage them in an implication of things of other nature, which though not evill in themselves, yet did not concern them properly, as Soldiers. And that purpose of sending up their desires to the Parliament, had (as we find) been done or attempted ere now, but that (upon the sending downe of your selves from the House of Commons, to quiet distempers in the Army) those appointed to goe up, were stoppt, upon expectation of what you might bring down from the House towards their satisfaction; or, in hope, at least, to have their grievances and desires in reasonable things, again admitted into some regular way of being made known, and that with clearnesse, and candid dealings on your parts, and without such misrepresentation, as by others (the precedent officious informers) had formerly been put upon them. And since this expectation bred amongst them, we have not found any proceedings amongst them in other wayes, that might be counted disorder or distemper.

Now for the effect of those two votes of the House on *Friday, April 30*. sent down by your hands, which according to our duty have been faithfully imparted to our severall Troops and Companies, we generally find as followeth.

1 That the Ordinance for indempnity (mentioned in the first Vote) will clearly satisfy as to that point, if once past and full to the purpose, as we presume it will be.

2 That upon the second Vote concerning arrears, we cannot find or exp. & the like effect, and that amongst diverse other reasons) principally for this; because all the assurance the Vote gives concerning arrears to be paid at disbanding is this; viz [That the

house has resolved that a considerable part of the arrears, shall be paid at disbanding] and no mention being made what proportion; but those words, [the house has resolved] seeming to referre to some proportion formerly resolved; It is generally understood to imploy any other then that of six weeks pay.

Now that Vote for six weeks pay at disbanding, as it came forth at a time of much disadvantage in respect of the discontents preceeding, so in the effect and circumstances of it, It conduced much to heighthen, increase and fix the same; the summe being generally lookt upon as very inconsiderable, in relation to the great arreares incurr'd, not under the new Modell alone, but also in former Armies and services of the Parliament. For the Officers of this Army generally, and amongst the horse, most of the Souldiers and very many of the foot are such, as have been engaged for the Parliament on where or other from the beginning of the warre, and have their arrears incurr'd under the Modell, superadded to what arrears all former Armyes and forces (where they have served) were in, at their severall reducements or disbandings. And that ground which moved the Souldiery from affection to the cause, to be content with lesse of arreares upon former reducements in times of necessity, viz. (because the Parliament could then doe no more,) that ground (wee say) doth with some, seem now to be something impaired since the Parliament hath had the Kingdom now a good while wholly under their power.

We find some other things that have concurred not a little to increase discontents, from the carriage of some of the Commissioners that came downe hither for the Irish service; as particularly their imprisoning and sending up to *London* a Commission-Officer of the Army, (*Ensigne Nichols*) which (whatever the ground may be) yet being without any concurrence of the Generall, or those left to command in his absence, and their own authority not appearing, nor any produced by them) seemes an absolute breach both of the subjects liberty, and Soldiers usuall right, and an affront to the authority appoynted by the Parliament over the Army. And this particular, together with many other carriages of some of them, seeming to concurre all to one end, viz. the pulling of the Army in peeces, and provoking it to distempers by their violent wayes, rather then the service of *Ireland* should be supplied, or the quiet of this Kingdom assured in any other way, wherein this Army might passe without a dishonour.

Lastly,

injuries, have been much occasioned and increased in the Army by the high indignities, the manifold reproaches and calumnies of all sorts most unworthily cast upon the Army, in false reports raised, and industriously divulged in Sermons, in printed bookes, (licensed and passing without check to bee published through the world) and in petitions accepted, (most of them) with thanks. And here we cannot but take notice of the ingratitude & unworthy requitals appearing especially from a great party in that City (whose Trade since this Army began to open it) hath been advantaged above a million thereby; and yet they have not onely long withheld their contributions appoynted by the Parliament for this Army, (which hath occasioned a great part of its arrears:) but have in all other wayes indeed contributed their endeavours, to have it paid with dishonour, and unworthily turn'd off. And though all reproches and indignities have been born by the Army with patience and absolute silence hitherto, (not to be exampled, we think, in other armies; yet it cannot but trouble men, when they have followed the work of the kingdom with diligence and faithfulness; and have (at least) endeavoured to do the whole Kingdom good, and to doe no man any wrong or damage where ere they have come (that the Being of an Army could avoyd;) they should yet by spite and falshood (even from that party that reaps the advantage of all what they have done) bee rendred the scorn and hate of men, while (to avoyd the Kingdomes disquiet) they have been silent in their owne behalfe.

We have thus (we hope) discharged our duty in a faithfull & clear account of the generall discontents (not to trouble you with the numerous particularities) that we find in the Army, together with the grounds, occasions, and growth of them, and of our own proceedings in relation to them, we hope the full discovery of the bottome, if the soare may give the least advantage to the cure: towards which, if we may offer any thing as we have done for the other: we humbly conceive that nothing can so fully reach, and surely remove the ground of those discontents, and prevent all further inconveniencies hereupon, as these things following.

That if the order for suppressing the Petition, or the censure past in the declaration against it were not (in the Parliaments sense and intention) meerly in relation to the act of petitioning, or the matter petitioned, but chiefly upon information of ill carriages, or suggestions of some designe in the managing of it; The Parliament would bee pleased to declare so much, and to clear their owne

their grievances and desires (as Soldiers) to their officers, and by them to their Generall, in a quiet and regular way, and also as to the right or reasonablenesse of the things petitioned.

2. That if the Parliament have ben by false informations abused, or otherwise surpris'd, or indirectly dealt withall by any persons whatsoever, in what hath there pass'd in relation to that businesse, they would be pleas'd to vindicate and cleare the honor of the Parliament from the evil practises and destructive designs of all such men, & cause them to be discovered and dealt withall according to their demerits.

3. That, next, since the Parliament is already (though by some anticipation) posses'd with the effect of the petition, they would be pleas'd to take the matter of it into timely consideration, and give therein what satisfaction they may.

4. That the Parliament would discountenance all unjust calumnies against the Army, and give way, that before it bee disbanded, and dispers'd, the army may agree upon, and publish a sober and temperate vindication of themselves, from the many scandals cast upon them, first presenting and submitting the same to the Parliaments approbation.

And thus, notwithstanding all discontents, and past provocations, we dare be confident for our Soldiers, and the body of the Army, that they will be sway'd and satisfied with justice and reason, will suffer much in their own particulars, for the quiet and weale of the publick, and will be ever faithfull and serviceable to Parliament and Kingdome.

We have in all this discharged our consciences and duties to God, the Parliament and Kingdome, as well as to the Army, for the prevention of any further inconvenience on all hands. And the Lord in whose hands all issues are, direct all counsels hereupon for the best.

A List of the severall respective Officers interested herein.

Field Officers.

Job Hammond Collonel.

John Lambert Collonel.

— *John Hewson Collonel*

+ *Richard Englesby Collonel*

Edward Whaley Collonel.

— *John Oker Collonel.*

Nicholas Cowley.

Com: Generall viz.

Lieutenant Collonells.

Izack Ewers Lieutenant Coll:

Thomas Pride Lieut: Col:

John Inghes Lieut: Col:

Marke Grims Lieut. Col.

Edward Salmon Lieut: Col.

Thomas Reade Lieut: Col:

Robert

Thomas Harton Major.
George Sedasive Major.
Capitaine Lawrence Martiall
of Horse.

All these Field Officers.

Wroth Rogers Major.

William Cowel Major.

Thomas Smith Maj.

Daniell Axtill Major —

John Wade Major.

Horse.

John Reynolds Capitaine.

Azaliah Husbands Capitaine.

Richard Sand Capitaine.

Robert Gibbans Capitaine.

Robert Kirkby Capt. Lieutenant

Joseph Walenton Cap. Lieutenant

Tobias Bridges Capitaine.

Samuel Gardner Cap.

Joseph Blisse Cap. Lieutenant.

John Pitchford Capitaine.

William Evanson Cap.

Adam Lawrenes Cap.

John Gladman Cap. Lieutenant.

Thomas Ireton Cap.

John Grove Capt.

William Rainsborough Cap.

Thomas Pennesfather Cap.

Henry Canon Cap.

Generalls.

Francis White Cap.

William Leigh Cap.

Lewis Audley Cap. Lieutenant.

Horse.

Beng. Burgesse Cap.

Francis Hawse Cap.

James Laughton Cap.

Daniel Dale Cap. Lieutenant.

Walther Betbel Cap.

Henry Pritty Cap.

Hamonds.

Thomas Disney Cap.

William Straton Cap.

John Boyce Cap.

Edmund Rolph Cap.

Israel Smith Cap.

John Puckell Cap.

Edward Humphrey Cap. Lieut.

Waller.

William Goffe Cap.

George Grifpin Cap.

John Mason Cap.

Waldine Lago Cap.

Thomas Parsons Cap.

Roger Alsop Cap.

Joseph Sallile Cap. Lieut.

Lamb.

John Bisco Cap.

Matthew Cadwell Cap.

William Disney Cap.

Gul. Sandes Cap.

John Grims Cap.

Robert Read Cap.

John Spouer Cap.

Edward Orphen Cap.

Isaac Smith Cap.

William Weare Cap. Lieut.

Robert Anderson Cap.

Samuel Ro'e Cap. Lieut.

Hurons

John Carter Cap.

Samuel Grimes Cap.

Thomas Price Cap.

John Tappildin Cap.

Henry Davis Cap.

Alexander Brofield Cap.

Thom

Jeremy Tolherst
Abraham Hopkins
Henry Lilbron Cap.
Captaine Desloddan.
John Clocke.

Horse lieut.

Edward Soeters
James Flood
Thomas Shears
Henry Johnson
George Enson
Nathaniel White
Griffith Lloyd
Sampson Twogood
Benjamin Giffard
Stephen White
John Franke Lieut.
Philip Price
John Merryman
Thomas Johnson
Henry Burton Lieut.
Samuel Axtill
George Elsemore
Edmond Challenor
Tho. Chamberland
John Savedge
Thomas Alridge
John Peck

Foot.

Lewis Notkent
John Filkens
Nathaniel Chats
Briant Smith
William Ward
Gabrell Earwood
Echelbert Morgan
John Topping
Roger Lewis
Ralph Wilson

Henry Dorney
Edward Turner
Francis Clarke
Abraham Davis
Thomas Doye Lieut.
George Smith
William Hill Lieut.
Thomas Baker
William Shelley
Edmond Singleton
Ran: Warner
William Gougha
Andrew Edwards
Jenken Benam
John Beab
George Jeckes
William Parly
Hough Jenkins
John Miller
Thomas Casinghamst.
John Potter
Mar: Jubbs

Cornets.

Peter Wallis Cornet
Wig. Barrington,
John Spenser.
Thomas Ense
Will. Whittington
Richard Winstanley
Thomas Barker
William Quints
James Wilson
Christopher Kemer
John Clarke
Samuell Parker
John Fox
John Ledbrooke.
Richard Essex
Abel Warren.

John Ward

John Southwood
Henry Miles
Ios. Saberton
William Cob.
Richard Weeb:
John Chyman.
Samuell Balls,
William Rance,
Quarter-masters.
James Goodwen
Thomas Savedge.
Edward Waren
Henry Ward
Robert Stanard.
Will. Williams
Caleb Lee
Nath. Philips
Paul Christine
George Sanders.
J. Hurd
John Due
W. Miler
John Kennet.
Will. Wilmate.
Rob. Agard
Ensignes of Foot.
Charles Bolton, En-
signe to his Excel.
Robert Smith, Ensign
George Clerk.
Sam. Wise.
Henry Williams.
Joseph Grovey.
Tho. Rawlins.
Thomas Lewis.
Ier. Camfield
Lisle Thomas,
Wil. Bird
Sam. Chase.

Will. Ervvard.
John Mafon
Rob. Bafdin
Will. Jones.
Evan Jones
Tho. Newman.
Morgan Portree.

John Davis
Richard Bourn
William Jayse
Ferdinando Green.
Francis Farmer
Henry Hoadworth.
Edward Houre.

Morgan Portree.
Tho. Newman.
John Davis
Robert Munings
Edward Evans.
Will. Allen.
Morgan Porter.

The Armes Petition. To his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, Generall for the Parliaments forces. The humble Petition of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army under your Command.

Sheweth,

THAT ever since our first ingagement in the Service for the preserving the power of this Kingdome in the hands of the Parliament, we have in our severall places served them with all faithfullnesse, and although we have laine under many discouragements, for want of pay and other necessities, yet have we never disputed their Commands disobeyed their Orders, nor disturbed them with Petitions, nor have their any visible discontents appeared amongst us, to the incouragement of the enemy, and the impediment of their affaires, but have with all cheerfullnesse, done Summer service in Winter seasons, improving the utmost of our abilities, in the advancement of their service, and seeing God hath Crowned our endeavours with the end of our desire (*viz.* the dispersing of the publick enemy, and reducing them to their obedience) the King being now brought in, our brethren the Scots now satisfied and departed the Kingdome, all danger seemingly blown over and peace in all their quarters.

We (imbolned by the manifold promises and Declaration, to defend and protect those that appeared and acted in the service) do herewith humbly present to your Excellency, the annexed representation of our desires, which we humbly beseech your Excellency to recommend or represent in our behalte unto the Parliament, and your Petitioners shall ever honour and pray for your Excellency, &c.

The humble Representation of the desires of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army, under the Command of his Excellency Sr. Thomas Fairfax presented first to his Excellency, to be by him represented to the Parliament.

1. Whereas the necessity and exigency of the Warr hath put us upon many actions, which the Law would not warrant, nor we have acted in a time of settled peace, we humbly desire that before our disbanding, a full and sufficient provision may be made by Ordinance of Parliament (to which the Royal assent may be desired) for our indemnity and security in all such cases.

2. That Auditors and Commissioners may be speedily appointed and authorized to repair to the head quarters of this Army, to audite and state our accounts

compts, as well for our former, service as for our service in this Army; and that before the disbanding of the Army, satisfaction may be given to the Petitioners for their arrears, that for the charge, trouble and loss of time, which we must otherwise necessarily undergo in attendance for obtaining of them may be prevented, we having had experience that many have been reduced to miserable extremity, even almost starved for want of reliefs, by their tedious attendance, and that no Officer may be charged with any thing in his accompts, that doth not particularly concerne himself.

3 That those who have voluntarily served the Parliament in the late warre, may not hereafter be compelled by presse, or otherwise, to serve as Soldiers out of this Kingdome, nor those who have served as Horsemen, may be compelled by presse, to serve on foot in any future case.

4 That such in this Army, as have lost their lives, and the wives and children of such as have been slain in the Service, and such Officers and Soldiers as have sustained losses, or have been prejudiced in their estates, by adhering unto the Parliament, or in their persons by sickness or imprisonment under the enemy, may have such allowance, and satisfaction, as may bee agreeable to justice and equity,

5 That till the Army be disbanded as aforesaid, some course may be taken for the supply thereof with money, whereby wee may bee enabled to discharge our quarters, that so we may not for necessities bee unto be beholden to the Parliaments Enemies, but then some to their friends; or oppressive to the Countrey, whose preservation we have alwaies indeavoured, and in whose happinesse wee shall still enjoyee.

A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament.

The House of parliament having received information of a dangerous Petition, with representations annexed, tending to put the Army in a distemper and mutiny, to put conditions upon the Parliament, and obstruct the reliefe of Ireland, which hath been contrived and promoted by some persons in the Army. They do declare their high dislike of that Petition, their approbation and esteem of their good service who first discovered it and of all such Officers and Souldiers as have refused to joyne in it; and that for such as have been abused, and by the perswasion of others drawne to subscribe it; if they shall for the future manifest their dislike of what they have done, by forbearing to proceed any further in it, it shall not be looked upon as any cause to take away the remembrance and sence the Houses have of the good service they have formerly done; but they shall still be retained in their good opinion, and shall be cared for with the rest of the Army in all things necessary and fitting for the satisfaction of Persons that have done so good and faithfull service, and as may be expected from a Parliament, so carefull to performe all things appertaining to Honor and Justice; as on the other side it is declared, that all those who shall continue in their distempered condition; and goe on in advancing and promoting that Petition, shall be looked upon and proceeded against as enemies to the State, and disturbers of the publike Peace.

Ordered by the Lords assembled in Parliament that this Declaration be forthwith printed and published. John Browne Cler. Parliamentorum.

FINIS.

386797

THE DECLARATION OF THE ARMIE

UNDER
Excellency Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX,

As it was
lately presented at Saffron-Walden in Essex, unto
Major-Generall *Skippon*, } Commissary-General *Ireton*,
Lieutenant-General *Cromwell*, } And Colonell *Fleetwood*,
Members of the House of Commons, and Commissioners there
for the Parliament, by

Colonell <i>Whaley</i> ,	}	{	Colonell <i>Okey</i> ,
Colonell <i>Rich</i> ,			Colonell <i>Hewson</i> ,
Colonell <i>Hammond</i> ,			And
Colonell <i>Lambert</i> ,			Major <i>Disborow</i> ,

With the names of two hundred thirty and more
Commission-Officers annexed.

Which Declaration is to manifest and set forth to them, they
Members of Parliament, and of the Army, the Armies reall love
and diligent care to discharge that duty for which they were raised.
as will manifestly appeare in time to all that wish well
to Mercy, Peace, and Justice.

Time is coming when God will execute justice and judgment on the earth.

Printed by the appointment of the Officers, whose names are
hereunto subscribed. 1647.

NOT A SAVED

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things therein, as to delude the Parliament into high suspicions of dangerous designe in it, insomuch as the honourable House of Commons was induced first to send order to the Generall for suppressing the Petition, and to summon divers eminent Officers of the Army to appeare at their Bar about it, and after that a Declaration in the name of both Houses against all that should proceed therein, was sent downe, with order to the Generall for the publishing of it through the Army, of which Declaration here is also a copie annexed.

The said Declaration censuring the Petition as *dangerous*, tending to put the Army into distemper and mutiny, to obstruct the reliefe of Ireland, and to put conditions upon the Parliament, and declaring the Petitioners if they should proceed therein no lesse then enemies to the State and disturbers of the publike peace; we confesse, both we and our souldiers could not but look upon it with great trouble and amazement, we could not apprehend or imagine wherein the Petition tended to put the Army into mutiny or distemper (being by us intended and conceived as the surest way to prevent the same for the reasons before expressed) nor wherein it tended to obstruct the reliefe of Ireland, being rather the way, as we conceived, of gaining that just satisfaction to the souldiery which might incourage both this Army *more unanimously*, and all other souldiers more cheerfully to ingage in any future service for the Parliament, when they should find a due consideration in the Parliament as farre as they were able, for services past; nor wherein it tended to put conditions upon the Parliament, when as the things it desired were such as the Parliament had long since voluntarily (without any bodies capitulation) promised and offered to all that should engage in their service or else declared to be a generall right, neither could we understand why our desiring of things (though not due, if yet they were but reasonable, and offered by way of humble Petition, with submission and reference of it to the Parliament, as we confesse our desires were) should be apprehended as a putting of conditions upon the Parliament, more then all other Petitions have been, from Counties, from Corporations, and especially from the City of London, being a Body more numerous, more closely compacted, more neere to the Parliament, and more plentifully furnished with money, and all else to back and carry on their desires, then the Army is: neither could we bethink our selves of any passage in the Petition that might lay any ground of offence, except that clause concerning the Royall Assent,

THE PETITION OF

THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

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Assent; for which we clearly professe, that the assurance we desired
indempnity, was an Ordinance of Parliament, and our intention in
clause was but this, That what Ordinance should be past for indempnity
might be proposed amongst those other things, to which the Parliament
would of themselves desire the Royall Assent; and that being done
we should and shall acquiesce in the authority of Parliament for that
we suppose the Parliament also will for those other things. And
could not see, how that clause (weighed as it stands) can reasonably
be understood to import any more.

Nevertheless we have that honourable esteem of the wisdom
gravity, and that regard to the authority of the Parliament, as
though we (looking only upon the Petition censured, and upon
own clear intentions in it) cannot see the ground of suppressing the
petition, or passing such a censure upon it, yet we are induced to believe
that the Parliament either had such misrepresentations of our carriage
about it, and suggestions of dangerous designs therein as (if true)
might justly raise them into an high resentment thereof, and jealousy
thereupon, or els were some other way abused or surprized in the pro-
posal or passing of such a Declaration against it: But since the Parli-
ament hath not, either in the Order for suppressing it, or in the Decla-
ration, exprest any particular ground of their dissent and censure, either from any
page in the Petition it selfe, or from their informations concerning the carriage of
we find, that both common Souldiers, and others that look singly upon the said Or-
der and Declaration, as they stand directed against the Petition it selfe, the matter where-
they account to be undeniably just and due, are carried away with this apprehension
that in the one they are denied and debarred the common libertie of petitioning,
in the other are judged *no better then traitors*, for but going about to desire what
conceive their due, and dearly earned; and are apt to include themselves in a
below, or equal to the worst of slaves, if in any case whatsoever they have no way left
allowed to represent to their Officers, and by them to their Generall, their grievances
and desires in what concerns them meerly as Souldiers, though it be at a season-
time, when there is no present action to impede or disturb thereby, and though in a
regular, quiet and submissive way, as this in their conceptions and intentions was: The
last particulars (ere we passe them over) we cannot but denote, as being, to our be-
servations, the maine root and bottome of what later discontents, or unusuall pro-
mings have since appeared amongst the Souldiers; to give account whereof, we shall
discharge of our duties, clearly proceed as followeth.

The Souldiers (as is premised) finding, or at least conceiving themselves debarred
from the usuall and regular wayes of making known their grievances and desires,
finding the Officers generally discouraged from acting or meddling any further
them in that way, have fallen into other wayes of correspondence and agreement
amongst themselves, for promoting, as they conceive, their just and necessary desires
and for their vindication in what they had formerly done, as they thought, upon
grounds; and have to that purpose appointed, or chosen, out of themselves, a cer-
tain number for every Regiment, or Troope and Company, to agitate for those ends
behalf of them all.

And thus in pursuance of those grounds (which they thought just & necessary) many things have been proposed amongst them, written and done, which to others may appeare irregular: and particularly we find, there was indeed such a letter (as the Parliament has had notice of) sent to the Generall, Major General, and Lieu. Generall, from the Soldiers of eight Regiments of Horse; but we cannot find, that that, or ought else has been done by those their agents which hath not been with the consent or allowance, or approbation of the generality of the Soldiers. And we find it hath been also agreed and resolved amongst them, to send up to the Parliament by their said Agents, all the heads of the former Petition already; onely in forme (directing the same immediatly to the Parliament) and wee perceive there have not wanted some in all quarters (upon their dissatisfaction in those things) ready to engage them in an implication of things of other nature, which though not evill in themselves, yet did not concern them properly, as Soldiers.) And that purpose of sending up their desires to the Parliament, had (as we find) been done or attempted ere now, but that (upon the sending downe of your selves from the House of Commons, to quiet distempers in the Army) those appointed to goe up, were stopt, upon expectation of what you might bring down from the House towards their satisfaction; or, in hope, at least, to have their grievances and desires in reasonable things again admitted into some regular way of being made known, and that with clearenesse, and candid dealings on your parts, and without such misrepresentation, as by others (the precedent officious informers) had formerly been put upon them. And since this expectation bred amongst them, we have not found any proceedings amongst them in other wayes, that might be counted disorder or distemper.

Now for the effect of those two votes of the House on *Friday, April 30.* sent down by your hands, which according to our duty have been faithfully imparted to our severall Troops and Companies, we generally find as followeth.

1 That the Ordinance for indemnity (mentioned in the first Vote) will clearly satisfy as to that point, if once past and full to the purpose, as we presume it will be.

2 That upon the second Vote concerning arrears, we cannot find or expect the like effect, and that amongst diverse other reasons) principally for this; because all the assurance the Vote gives concerning arrears to be paid at disbanding is this, *viz* [That the

house has resolved that a considerable part of the arrears, shall be paid at disbanding] and no mention being made what proportion; but those words, [the house has resolved] seeming to referre to some proportion formerly resolved; It is generally understood to imploy any other then that of six weeks pay.

Now that Vote for six weeks pay at disbanding, as it came forth at a time of much disadvantage in respect of the discontents preceding, so in the effect and circumstances of it, It conduced much to heighther, increase and fix the same; the summe being generally lookt upon as very inconsiderable, in relation to the great arrears incurr'd, not under the new Modell alone, but also in former Armies and services of the Parliament. For the Officers of this Army generally, and amongst the horse, most of the Souldiers and very many of the foot are such, as have been engaged for the Parliament on where or other from the beginning of the warre, and have their arrears incurr'd under the Modell, superadded to what arrears all former Armyes and forces (where they have served) were in, at their severall reducements or disbandings. And that ground which moved the Souldiery from affection to the cause, to be content with lesse of arrears upon former reducements in times of necessity, viz. (because the Parliament could then doe no more,) that ground (wee say) doth with some, seem now to be something impaired since the Parliament hath had the Kingdom now a good while wholly under their power.

We find some other things that have concurred not a little to increase discontents, from the carriage of some of the Commissioners that came downe hither for the Irish service; as particularly their imprisoning and sending up to *London* a Commission-Officer of the Army, (*Ensigne Nichols*) which (whatever the ground may be) yet being without any concurrence of the Generall, or those left to command in his absence; and their own authority not appearing, nor any produced by them) seemes an absolute breach both of the subjects liberty, and Soldiers usuall right, and an affront to the authority appoynted by the Parliament over the Army. And this particular, together with many other carriages of some of them, seeming to concur all to one end, viz. the pulling of the Army in peeces, and provoking it to distempers by their violent wayes, rather then the service of *Ireland* should be supplied, or the quiet of this Kingdom assured in any other way, wherein this Army might passe without a dishonour.

Lastly,

Lastly, we find that discontents, discouragements, and some animosities, have been much occasioned and increased in the Army by the high indignities, the manifold reproaches and calumnies of all sorts most unworthily cast upon the Army, in false reports raised, and industriously divulged in Sermons, in printed bookes, (licensed and passing without check to bee published through the world) and in petitions accepted, (most of them) with thanks. And here we cannot but take notice of the ingratitude & unworthy requitals appearing especially from a great party in that City (whose Trade since this Army began to open it) hath been advantaged above a million thereby; and yet they have not onely long withheld their contributions appoynted by the Parliament for this Army, (which hath occasioned a great part of its arreares:) but have in all other wayes indeed contributed their endeavours, to have it paid with dishonour, and unworthily turn'd off. And though all reproches and indignities have been born by the Army with patience and absolute silence hitherto, (not to be exampled, we think, in other armies; yet it cannot but trouble men, when they have followed the work of the kingdom with diligence and faithfulness; and have (at least) endeavoured to do the whole Kingdom good, and to doe no man any wrong or damage where ere they have come (that the Being of an Army could avoyd;) they should yet by spite and falshood (even from that party that reaps the advantage of all what they have done) bee rendred the scorn and hase of men, while (to avoyd the Kingdomes disquiet) they have been silent in their owne behalfe.

We have thus (we hope) discharged our duty in a faithfull & clear account of the generall discontents (not to trouble you with the numerous particularities) that we find in the Army, together with the grounds, occasions, and growth of them, and of our own proceedings in relation to them, we hope the full discovery of the bottome, if the feare may give the least advantage to the cure: towards which, if we may offer any thing as we have done for the other: we humbly conceive that nothing can so fully reach, and surely remove the ground of those discontents, and prevent all further inconveniencies hereupon, as these things following.

That if the order for suppressing the Petition, or the censure past in the declaration against it were not (in the Parliaments sense and intention) meerly in relation to the act of petitioning, or the matter petitioned, but chiefly upon information of ill carriages, or suggestions of some designe in the managing of it; The Parliament would bee pleased to declare so much, and to cleare their owne

sense and intentions, as to the just liberty of Soldiers in representing their grievances and desires (as Soldiers) to their officers, and by them to their Generall, in a quiet and regular way, and also as to the right or reasonableness of the things petitioned.

2. That if the Parliament have ben by false informations abused, or otherwise surprised, or indirectly dealt withall by any persons whatsoever, in what hath there passed in relation to that businessse, they would be pleased to vindicate and cleare the honor of the Parliament from the evil practises and destructive designs of all such men. & cause them to be discovered and dealt withall according to their demerits.

3. That, next, since the Parliament is already (though by some anticipation) posselt with the effect of the petition they would be pleased to take the matter of it into timely consideration, and give therein what satisfaction they may.

4. That the Parliament would discountenance all unjust calumnies against the Army, and give way, that before it bee disbanded, and disperst, the army may agree upon, and publish a sober and temperate vindication of themselves, from the many scandals cast upon them, first presenting and submitting the same to the Parliaments approbation.

And thus, notwithstanding all discontentes, and past provocations, we dare be confident for our Soldiers, and the body of the Army, that they will be sway'd and satisfied with justice and reason, will suffer much in their own particulars, for the quiet and weale of the publick, and will be ever faithfull and serviceable to Parliament and Kingdome.

We have in all this discharged our consciences and duties to God, the Parliament and Kingdome, as well as to the Army, for the prevention of any further inconvenience on all hands. And the Lord is whose hands all issues are, direct all counsels hereupon for the best.

A List of the severall respective Officers interested herein.

Field-Officers.

Ioh. Hammond Collonel.
Iohn Lambert Collonel.
John Hewson Collonel.
Richard Englesby Collonel.
Edward Wale Collonel.
Iohn Okey Collonel.
Nicholas Cowley.

Com: Generall viz.

Lieutenant Collonells.
Izack Ewers Lieutenant Coll:
Thomas Pride Lieut. Col:
Iohn Inbbes Lieut. Col:
Marke Grims Lieut. Col.
Edward Salmon Lieut. Col.
Thomas Reade Lieut. Col:

Robt

Robert Huntington Major.

John Dibbrow Major.

Thomas Horton Major.

George Sedative Maj.

Captaine Lawrence Martiall
of Horse.

All these Field Officers.

Wroth Rogers Major.

William Cowel Major.

Thomas Smith Maj.

Daniell Axtill Major

John Wade Major.

Horse.

John Reynolds Captaine.

Azaliah Husbands Captaine

Richard Sand Captaine

Robert Gibbons Captaine.

Robert Kirkby Capt. Lieutenant

Joseph Walenton Cap. Lieutenant

Tobias Bridges Captaine.

Samuel Gardner Cap.

Joseph Blisse Cap. Lieutenant.

John Pitchford Captaine.

Williams Evanson Cap.

Adam Lawrenes Cap.

John Gladman Cap. Lieutenant.

Thomas Ireton Cap.

John Grave Capt.

William Raineborough Cap.

Thomas Pennesfather Cap.

Henry Canen Cap.

Gen'ral's.

Francis White Cap.

William Leigh Cap.

Lewis Audley Cap. Lieutenant.

Horse.

Bug. Barge Cap.

Francis Hawke Cap.

James Loughton Cap.

Daniel Dale Cap. Lieutenant.

William Colman Cap.

John Lenkins Cap.

Walther Bethel Cap

Henry Pritty Cap.

Hamonds.

Thomas Disney Cap.

William Straten Cap.

John Boyce Cap.

Edmond Rolph Cap.

Israel Smith Cap.

John Puckell Cap.

Edward Humphrey Cap. Lieu.

Waller's.

William Goffe Cap.

George Grippin Cap.

John Mason Cap.

Waldine Lago Cap.

Thomas Parsons Cap.

Roger Alsop Cap.

Joseph Sallile Cap. Licur.

Eanb.

John Bisco Cap.

Matthew Caswell Cap.

William Disney Cap.

Genl. Sandes Cap.

John Grims Cap.

Robert Read Cap.

John Spuer Cap.

Edward Orpen Cap.

Isaell Smith Cap.

William Weare Cap. Lieut.

Robert Anderson Cap.

Samuel Roe Cap. Lieut.

Huons

John Carter Cap.

Samuel Grims Cap.

Thomas Price Cap.

John Tappin Cap.

Henry Davis Cap.

Alexander Brasse Cap.

Thomas

Thomas Atkinson
William Aruop
Jeremy Tolberst
Abraham Hopkins
Henry Lilbron Cap.
Capitaine Desloddan.
John Clocke.

Horse lieu.

Edward Sooten
James Flood
Thomas Shears
Henry Johnson
George Enson
Nathaniel White
Griffith Looyd
Sampson Twogood
Benjamin Giffard
Stephen White
John Franke Lieu.
Philip Price
John Merryman
Thomas Johnson
Henry Barton Lieu.
Samuel Axtill
George Elsemore
Edmond Chillenden
Tho. Chamberland
John Savedge
Thomas Alridge
John Peck

Foot.

Lewis Nothcut
John Filkens
Nathaniel Chats
Briant Smith
William Ward
Gabrell Earwood
Ethelbert Morgan
John Topping
Roger Lewis
Ralph Wilson

John Watson
John Nicholas
Henry Dorney
Edward Turner
Francis Clarke
Abraham Davis
Thomas Dage Lieu.
George Smith
William Hill Lieu.
Thomas Baker
William Sholley
Edmond Singleton
Ran: Warner
William Gougha
Andrew Edwards
Jenken Benam
John Beab
George Jeckes
William Farly
Heugh Jenkins
John Miller
Thomas Casnghurst,
John Potter
Mar: Jubbs

Cornets.

Peter Wallis Cornet
Wig. Barrington,
John Spenser.
Thomas Exse
Will. Whittington
Richard Winstanley
Thomas Barker
William Quints
James Wilson
Christopher Kemer
John Clarke
Samuell Parker
John Fox
John Leadbrooke.
Richard Essex
Abel Warren.

Charles Whitehead
John Ward
John Southwood
Henry Miles
Jos. Sabersun
William Cob.
Richard Weeb.
John Chyman.
Samuwell Balle,
William Rance,
Quarter-masters.
James Goodwen
Thomas Savedge.
Edward Warren
Henry Ward
Robert Stanard.
Will. Williams
Caleb Lee
Nath. Philips
Paul Christine
George Sanders.
Q. Hurd
John Due
W. Miler
John Kennet.
Will. Wilmate.
Rob. Agur d.
Ensignes of Foot.
Charles Bolton, En-
signe to his Excel.
Robert Smith, Ensign
George Clerk.
Sam. Wise.
Henry Williams.
Joseph Grovey.
Tho. Rawlins.
Thomas Lewis.
Ier. Camfield
Lisle Thomas.
Wih. Bird
Sam. Chaso.

Will. Ererrard.
John Mason
Rob. Besdin
Will. Jones.
Evan Jones
Th. Newman.
Morgan Portree.

John Davis
Richard Bourn
William Jayse
Ferdinando Green.
Francis Farmer
Henry Hoadworth.
Edward Houre.

Morgan Portree.
Tho. Newman.
John Davis
Robert Munings
Edward Evans.
Wil. Allen.
Morgan Porter.

*The Armes Petition. To his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, Generall for the
Parliaments forces. The humble Petition of the Officers and Soldiers
of the Army under your Command.*

Sheweth,

That ever since our first ingagement in the service for the preserving the
power of this Kingdome in the hands of the Parliament, we have in our
all places served them with all faithfulness, and although we have laine
under many discouragements, for want of pay and other necessities, yet have
not disputed their Commands disobeyed their Orders, nor disturbed them
in their Petitions, nor have their any visible discontents appeared amongst us, to
the encouragement of the enemy, and the impediment of their affaires, but have
with all cheerfulness, done Summer service in Winter seasons, improving the
best of our abilities, in the advancement of their service, and seeing God hath
blessed our endeavours with the end of our desire (viz. the dispersing of the
wicked enemies, and reducing them to their obedience) the King being now
sought in, our brethren the Scots now satisfied and departed the Kingdom, all
things seemingly blown over and peace in all their quarters.

We (inboldened by the manifold promises and Declaration, to defend and
protect those that appeared and acted in the service) do herewith humbly pre-
sent to your Excellency, the annexed representation of our desires, which we
humbly beseech your Excellency to recommend or represent in our behalfe unto
Parliament, and your Petitioners shall ever honour and pray for your Excel-
lency, &c.

*The humble Representation of the desires of the Officers and Soldiers of the Army,
under the Command of his Excellency Sr. Thomas Fairfax presented first to his
Excellency, to be by him represented to the Parliament.*

Whereas the necessity and exigency of the Warre hath put us upon many
things, which the Law would not warrant, nor we have acted in a time of
peace, we humbly desire that before our disbanding, a full and sufficient
provision may be made by Ordinance of Parliament (to which the Royal assent
is desired) for our indemnity and security in all such cases.

That Auditors and Commissioners may be speedily appointed and autho-
rized to repair to the head quarters of this Army, to audite and state our ac-
counts.

compts, as well for our former, service as for our service in this Army, that before the disbanding of the Army, satisfaction may be given Petitioners for their arrears, that for the charge, trouble and losse which we must otherwise necessarily undergo in a tendance for them may be prevented, we having had experience that many reduced to miserable exremity, even almost starved for want of redress their tedious attendance, and that no Officer may be charged with in his accompts, that doth not particularly concerne himself.

3. That those who have voluntarily served the Parliament in the last year may not hereafter be compelled by presse or otherwise, to serve as Soldiers of this Kingdome, nor those who have served as Horsemen, may be led by presse, to serve on foot in any future case.

4. That such in this Army, as have lost their lives, and the wives and of such as have been slain in the Service, and such Officers and Soldiers sustained losses, or have been prejudiced in their estates, by adhering to the Parliament, or in their persons, by sicknesse or imprisonment under the Army, may have such allowance, and satisfaction, as may bee agreeable to justice and equity.

5. That till the Army be disbanded as aforesaid, some course may be taken for the supply thereof with money, whereby wee may bee enabled to discharge our quarters, that so we may not for necessities be forced to be beholding to the Enemies, burthensome to their friends; or oppressive to the Country, whose preservation we have alwaies indeavoured, and in whose happiness we shall still rejoyce.

*A Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament,
Die Martis 30. Martii 1647.*

That the 2. Houses of parliament having received information of a dangerous motion, with representations annexed, tending to put the Army in a distemper, and to put conditions upon the Parliament, and obstruct the reliefe of Ireland, hath been contrived and promoted by some persons in the Army. They do declare their high dislike of that Petition, their approbation and esteeme of their good service discovered it, and of all such Officers and souldiers as have refused to joyn in that for such as have been abused, and by the perswasion of others drawne to subscribe, they shall for the future manifest their dislike of what they have done, by forbearing to proceed any further in it, it shall not be looked upon as any cause to take offence, and fence the Houses have of the good service they have formerly done, and shall still be retained in their good opinion, and shall be cared for with the same care as in all things necessary and fitting for the satisfaction of Persons that have done good and faithful service, and as may be expected from a Parliament, so care shall be taken for all things appertaining to Honour and Justice; as on the other side it is desired that all those who still continue in their distempered condition, and goe on in their petition, and promoting that Petition, shall be looked upon and proceeded against as enemies to the State, and disturbers of the publike Peace.

*Die Martis 30. Martii 1647.
Ordered by the Lords assembled in Parliament, that this Declaration
should forthwith printed and published. John Browne Clerke Parliament.*